ordinary is going on in the old Church of France, that privileged child of the Roman Pon-Since the democratic and republi can encyclical of Leo XIII. a spirit of reform. of initiative, is breathing upon the clergy. To break with the monarchical and Sulpician roughe of the last three centuries;eto strike on; into the economical and social current; to come out f-om the rotten tombs of the aneight parties; to adapt clerical education to the needs of the young generations, to strike, if not for the abrogation, at least, for the en-largement of the Concordat; to introduce into the life of the Church science with its methods, its laws, and its results; to modernize everything, while keeping intact the divine and evangelical deposit of faith; such is the spirit, such is the ideal of the French Church. This mental condition is becoming universal in France, and Rome salutes it as both the effect and the realisation of its new programme. This current has become crystalired for the first time in the idea of the conthe shield of the baptism of Clovis, and by the efforts of the Abbe Lemire, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif. The Cardinals of Paris and of Reims have blessed the work. I am assured that several Bishops have followed their example; but one, and one only, Mgr. Isoard, protested publicly against the innovation.

The result of this ecclesiastical congress he says. "will be the drawing up of a double series of articles, a series of demards imperative really, if not formally, to be presented to the Rishops; a series of measures which the curés and the superiors of seminaries, great and small, will be invited to adopt immediately and on their own authority. That will neces sarily be one outcome of an assembly of this nature, as the laws of history show, but the assembly will have another result far more ascembly will have another result far more serior, and we are warned against it by history. (It gives the impetus.) That is to say, the States General will annihilate the Constituent Assembly. And the praiste adds: "What is now going on and what is aiready accomplished gives us a right to affirm that the detailed programme of this congress warps in many places the essential principles of the government of the Church, and it prepares and wishes to create for the priests a situation which does not belong to them, and which the Church as it stands cannot give to them. The first conception of this reunion, that the clergy form a corporation, in the ordinary sense of the word, and that, consequently, they live under a corporation in the ordinary sense of the word, and that, consequently, they live under a corporation in the ordinary sense of the sense of view."

This accusation of Presbyterianism and of revolution has produced no emotion in Rome, especially as no French prelate has followed the example of the bishop of Anney. The Pope appreciates the talent and the real of Mgr. Isoard, but he has so often found this prelate complaining of and denouncing his confrères before the Supreme Tribunal of Rome, that, even if his present protestations had some truth in them, he would not consider them of any great importance. The Holy See looks with a favorable eye upon the enterprise of the Congress of Réime, as much because of its confidence in the spirit of sacrifice, of wisdom, and of piery of the Abbé Lemire, as because this assembly enters into the category of facts which mark the progressive and fruitful development of Roman decrees.

Action and a new spirit—such is the resume and the essence of the Pontifical programme. Here is what Leo XIII., who for seventeen years has broken through the traditions of reserve and retirament, says to the clergy and to all Catholics:

"Come out from your condition of larings and isolation." Out the sacriest Come down serious, and we are warned against it by his

years has oreken through the traditions of reserve and retirament, says to the clergy and to all Catholics:

"Come out from your condition of laxiness and isolation! Quit the sacristy. Come down into the public places! Abandon the cemeteries of the past! Go to the prople! Be the first in everything, in plety, in science, and in social action! Follow the new historical currents! Be men if God and of the century!"

How, under such circumstances, could be frown upon an assembly which is perhaps the first collective incarnation of his idea!?

Reme has never feared action from below. A moderating and pondering power, the Holy See gres complete liberty to inftiative among priests and laymen except when they go ast ay and it becomes necessary to step them. If they succeed, their work is sanctioned by the seal of Peter. In this manner the Holy See does not risk either its power of its responsibility. An amishle spectator, it loves to witness the outgrowth of the spirit of each epoch. When this spirit ripens into results, the Church codifies them and brings them into the series of methods of the central government.

Throughout the entire history of the Papacy his has been the law, "he beloved source of the progress of Catholicism. Placed above nations and above social and political contingencies, the immaterialistic, immutable, and at the same time progressive power of Rome canotal away take the lead in new movements. cannot always take the lead in new movements.
That is a rôle which belongs to individuals or
to irresponsible assemblies. If they are mis-taken, nothing is compromised. If they taken, nothing is compromised. If they travel on lines favorable to the enrichment of the ecclesiastical capital. Rome follows, blesses.

taken, nothing is compromised. If they are mistaken, nothing is compromised. If they travel on lines favorable to the enrichment of the ecclesiastical capital, Rome follows, hleases, protects, and consecrates. It would be easy to note the examples of this reverberation from below of the Catholic spirit. Led XIII., Plus IX., the Council of Trent, and the Council of the Vatican have confirmed several of these ecclesiastical efflorescee, but it does not follow that the constitution and the government of the Church have been modified. The Church has simply sanctioned the development of its resources, the elevation of its religious temperature, and the advancement orard improvement in the public life of Catholicism. To put a different interpretation upon these periodical manifestations and these phenomens would be to lower the episcopate to the rank of Caesarism, and, above all, to mobilize its forces and close the doors of the sanctuary upon all the fresh air outsi e. It would be to condemn the Church to isolation and inaction. In a word, it would be Buddham in an Occidental and Christian form.

The Congress of Reims is a golden ring in the great traditional chain of the Church. The clarges of the Bishop of Annecy are only an exaggeration of the spirit of authority, the bringing out in relief of that immobility which has so often brought the "Daughter'of Heaven" into danger. The Congress of Reims is a work of rejuvenation. It is inspired by the spirit of reform, which is the spirit of the Church. For what is the effort of the spirit of reform but the collective examination of the conscience of Catholicism? To be always on guard, to improve continually, to cut away from the tree all the parasitic pants, to put the say of olive ity education in the spirit of reform but the collective examination of the religious of the improve continually, to cut away from the tree all the parasitic pants, to put the say of life in circulation until it reaches the highest point of foliation, that is, the rule and the condition of eve

t regime.
Congress of Reims will be the prelude The Congress of Reims will be the prejude of a reaction against this tyranny and this resistance to all forward movement. The young priests who are gathe, ed around the valiant Abbi Lemire will not do anything revolutionary. They will berform a work of rejuvenation and of reform. If their demands and their inquiries are marked with the good examp, why should they be repelled? If their initiative gives energy to the clergy, where is the harm? They will not be the competitors of the Episcopate; they will be the best workers.

INNOMINATO.

Why Boers Waste Few Bullets.

Gen. W. F. Molyneux, a fighter in the Trans-Yaal, telis about going to the house of a Boer vas. tells about going to the house of a Boer aren the latter's invitation to become his guest en a deer hunt. The General arrived on horse-back accompanied by one servant. Dismounting, he carried into the house a bag containing what would measure a peck or so of common cartridges. The Boer looked at the bag in as-bon'shment and exclaimed:

You Englishmen must be very rich. Cartridges coat sixpence each here."

Rather mystified, and declaring that there are poor Englishmen. Gen. Molyneux asked:
What's are your cartridges?"

'In this, replied the Boer, tapping his double harvel.

Then you don't intend to do much shoothg We'l two spring buck are as much as I can

. Dose you miss?" buly misses when a cartridge costs six-The sequel was that the Boer got his two deer, one for each cartridge, while the General fired averables and got one.

THE CONGRESS OF REIMS.

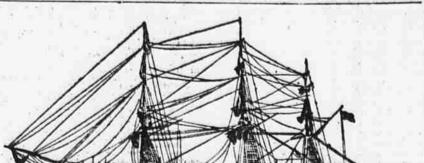
BOW THE CATHOLIC CHURGE IS TO BE MODERNIESD.

A Healthy Breeze from the Vatican-Invigoration and Rejevenation Prescribed—The Church Must Become Republican but the Old Faith Must Become Republican but the Old Faith Must Become Republican Companies Record of the Old Frights.

ROME, tug. 27.—Just now something extra-cordinary is going on in the old Church of Ordinary is going on in the old Church of Ordinary is going on in the old Church of Ordinary is going on the old Church of Ordinary is obtained and the old Church of Ordinary is obtained and the o

Washington, Sept. 3.—The tremendous advance made in methods of sea warfare during a single generation can best be appreciated through a comparison of the spientid cruiser that had her acceptance, trial off the New England coast this week and the frigate Brooklyn that began her first service just thirty-five years ago, and for nearly thirty years was one of the most famous and useful national vessels affost. The new Brooklyn, nicknamed by naval officers "The Greater New York," because of her superiority over her, sister ship, that neretofore finest of American warships, the cruiser New York, represents in, the highest degree the changes that have taken place in the science of naval architecture since the civil war taught all nations the necessity for radically new types and pointed out the direction in which improvements must go.

The tendency toward armor protection, enormously increased speed, greater displacement, and, rapfdity of gun fire, inaugurated in 1861, finds its best realization in this latest creation of the Cramps' shipyards. To Chief Constructor Hichborn, who designed the New York and nearly all the new ships, Secretary Tracy's



THE OLD BROOKLYN.

injunction in regard to the design of the cruiser to be named after his own city was:

"Build her to whip any cruiser in the world, including the New York."

The act of Congress approved July 19, 1892 under appropriations for the increase of the navy, made provision for "one armored cruiser of about 8,000 tons: displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament and speed presalums, not more than \$3,000,000. This was intended to authorize the construction of a sister ship to the New York. Taking into consideration the steady cheapening of prices, Commodors Hichborn decided that he could add a thousand tons to the new vessel and not exceed the money limit. How closely he calculated is above by the fact that the contract price of the Brooklyn, with all her improvements, was \$3,08,000. which is exactly \$1,000 more than the price paid for the New York.

The old Brooklyn cost \$417.921. She was built by Westervolt & Co. of New York in 1858, was sally rigged, and had a single screw, with two direct-acting, horizontal, condensing, cross-head engines and two main boilers. The new ship has no sall power, and her military masts are really tubes through which the fighting tops are reached. Her twin screws are driven by four vertical triple-expansion engines, two on each shaft and in four compartments, the forward engines of each pair being readily uncoupled from the after engines when cruising at low speed. Her seven boilers are in three compartments. The first Brooklyn had single wooden bottom, copper covered, while the hill of the new ship is of unsheathed nickel steel, and has a double bottom and close water-tight subdays and a steel of the principal dimensions of the new and the old are as follows:

Coll. Legath **4.00.56 feet **23.00 feet Beam.** **4.00.50 feet **23.00 feet



Christmas in 1861 to join Farragut at the mouth of the Mississippi her battery consisted of twenty-three 9-inch smooth bores, one heavy 12-pounder, and one light 12-pounder. The new Brooklyn will have eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 5-inch quick-fire breech-loading twelve 6-pound rapid fire, and four machine gins. She will also have the first 300 of those terrible repeating small arms just adopted by the navy-the rifles whose projectiles resemble a two-inch length of lead pencil and can pierce five or six ranks of men before their tremendous energy is expended.

Shot from the old smooth guns of 1861, driven by the best black powder of that day, was visible throughout its high flight, while over the same ranges the drilled conical shell from the modern rifle, driven by brown hexagonal powder, follows a flat trajectory, unseen until its effects are known. The old smooth bores were arranged in broadsides, with their crews practically unprotected. On the huge cruiser the sifest are known. The old smooth bores were arranged in broadsides, with their crews practically unprotected. On the huge cruiser its slice throwing 250-pound projectiles, are mounted in four barbette turrets, placed one forward and one aft on the centre line of the vessel, and one on either side amidature is the placed one forward and one aft on the centre line have a train of 310 degrees; those in the side turrets fore from right ahead to right astern, or train through an arc of 180 degrees.

EFEN JUSTICE IN SCHENECTADY.

Dealt Out by Squire Chadsey to Chinese
Who Fished in a Sacred Pond.

Every summer, during the fag end of the heated term, Frederick Eisenmenger, the Police Justice of the city of Schenectady, goes fishing for a month and his place on the bench is taken by

term, Frederick Etenmenger, the Police Justice of the city of Schenectady, goes fishing for a month and his place on the bench is taken by "Squire" Chadsey, the father of a large family and a lawyer of the old school. Squire Chadsey's decisions in the petty cases that come before him every day have the distinction of being entirely original. Up-to-date decisions and new-fangled law trouble him not at all.

His smile, so philanthropic and yet so bland, is worth a day's lourney to behold, and men and women travel miles to be present at a season of his court. The Squire is nearing the seventy-year mark now, and the few wisps of hair that adorn his large, impressive head are as white as anow. His cheeks have the fine florid hue of a Spitzenberg apple. His speatacles rest far down on the bridge of his nose, and his constant habit is to gaze over them in a fatherly fession at the prisoner before him. The beaming set of the chinamen were arrested on last Sanday for fishing in the lake of Vale Cemetery, a beautiful pond in which the black base lie thick. Fishing in this sacred pond is looked on by the trustees of the cemetery as a crime of cause quence, and when the Chinamen were breath before the Squire on Menday incrining the superintendent of the burial ground was on habit, press the charge. Madison Visiter, a former Police Justice, appeared for the times, he saides a crish of steethers were present and considered with the prisonera \$5." and the Squire has face glowing like a functional proposed for the chinamen were breathly before the Squire on Menday incrining the superintendent of the burial ground was on habit, press the charge. Madison Visiter, a former Police Justice, appeared for the times, he special proposed a crish of steethers there were present and consciously make it any less," "I can tested solvention which they seen the charge of the burial ground was on habit and the prisonera \$5." and the Squire on the prisonera \$5." and the Squire has policement of the burial ground was on habit and the prisonera

assure a man guilty of fratricide.

Five Chinamen were arrested on last Sanday for fishing in the lake of Vale Cennetery a beautiful pond in which the black base lie thick. Fishing in this seared pond is looked on by the trustees of the cenetery as a crime of canada not speak Chinase. Then ensure an informal discussion, in which before the Squire on Monday inscraing the superintendent of the burial ground was on main a press the charge. Madbon Visiter, a former Police Justice, appeared for the Chinase. Besides a critish of spectators there was present two interpreters who did not speak a former bodies Justice, appeared for the Chinase. Besides a critish of spectators there was present two interpreters who did not speak a former bodies Justice, appeared for the Chinase. Besides a critish of spectators there was present two interpreters who did not speak a former bodies Justice, appeared for the Chinase. Besides a critish of spectators there was present the Chinase and the Squire flat too much, "protested Mr. Vedder." You're the severe on the prisoners \$5." said the Squire flat too much, "protested Mr. Vedder." You're the severe on the prisoners \$5." said the Squire flat too much, "protested Mr. Vedder." "I want to excite them, "protested of the prisoners \$5." said the Squire flat too much, "protested on the prisoners \$5." said the Squire flat too much, "protested Mr. Vedder." "I want to excite them, "protested of the cascing the protested flat the protested on the prisoners \$5." said the Squire flat too much, "protested Mr. Vedder." "I want to excite them, "protested for flat they in the cascing the protested flat the cascing the protested flat the said the squire, it is a fact there in the chinase. It is not the protested flat the said to specially the common of the prisoners \$5." said the Squire flat too much, "protested Mr. Vedder." "I want to excite them, "protested Mr. Vedder." "I want to excite them, "I want to excite them, "I want to excite the protested flat the cascing them." The superintendent of the c

THE DEMAND FOR RUBBER.

NEW USES FOUND DAILY AND NO SUBSTITUTE KNOWN.

India Rubber a Unique Substance in Some Particulars Search for a New Supply -- Hardly a Limit to the Uses of Ca-outchouc-Efforts to Find a Substitute.

Very considerable discussion has been started among the manufacturers and dealers in India rubber goods by the possibility, recently suggested in THE SUN, of obtaining a supply of the wonderful gum from southern Florida. As was said the other day, the annual consumption of he crude gum is between 60,000,000 and 70,-000,000 pounds, and about two-thirds of this is now supplied by Brazil. The other third comes from various parts of the tropical and sub-tropical world, and from time to time new fields are opened, as the older ones are worked out. It is well known that the trees are sacrificed in the gathering of the gum, as the savages, who alone are employed to gather it, make no effort to save any tree after tapping it, but on the contrary, suffer it to bleed to death, thereby festroying enormous forests. No effort has yet been made to repair this waste excepting in British India.

In that country Great Britain, ever intelliently alive to her material interests, has under taken the growing of caoutchout trees on a large scale for the reason that the forests there were exhausted, just as they have been elsewhere. Many years ago a goodly fraction of the world's supply (which was much smaller then than now) cause from the British provinces in India, and the gum from them was the best in quality that came to the market. Trade statistios were not kept then so carefully as they now are, and just how great this supply was cannot be stated. It was large enough, however, to make England miss the revenue from it, and when the supply practically ceased the home government undertook to restore it. As to the nethods employed and the measure of success attained little or nothing is known in this country, but nowhere else in the world, so far as is known to the trade here, has any similar effort

If, therefore, a considerable supply can be found in Florida, and if discretion and intelligence can be made to take the place of the parbarous methods of the savages, the discovery is likely to be of the utmost importance. It is true enough that new forests have been recently attacked in Africa, and it is expected that the supply from the Dark Continent will be sufficient for all needs for years to come, but he would be a bold man who would declare that the forests are inexhaustible. And Florida is near enough to make a big difference in the

The necessity for new sources of supply is well understood in the trade, though no immediate anxiety is felt. Doubtless there is enough one in the world to meet all the demands of the present generation. Possibly there is more than this and the next will use up. But the demand is increasing at a rate that is ot realized excepting by the dealers and manunot realized excepting by the dealers and manufacturers. It is less than half a century since combs and overshoes were the principal articles manufactured. Forty years ago a supply of 10,000,000 pounds would have been considered enough for two or three years ahead. To-day more caoutchour is used in the hard rubber appliances of electrical science than was used in the world's entire industry a generation ago. The same statement holds true about the soft rubber used in blevels tires. Few persons outside the trade realize this, and still fewer realize how rapidly, even now, the uses are multiplying how rapidly, even now, the uses are multiplying

SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills, The only perfect Liver Pill Take no other,

Even if Solicited to do so. Beware of imitations of Same Color Wrapper, RED.

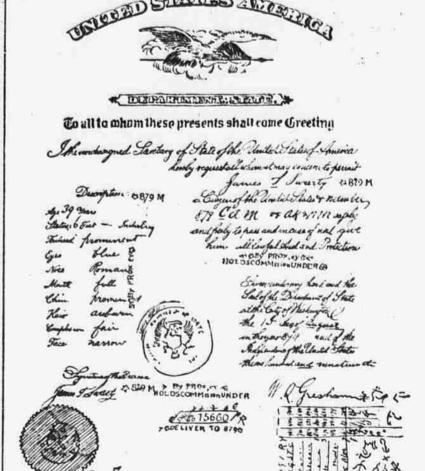
A NEW GREEN GOODS GAME

THE ORDER OF AMERICAN ENIGHTS
OF MYSTIC NUMBERS.

A Swindle Which George W. Bell and His
Accomplices Worked Extensively in
Missouri and Kannsa-Lawyrers, Doctors, and Merchants Among the Victure,
The recent arrest of George R. Bell at Neusbo,
Mo., and of seven of his alleged accomplices in
various parts of Kanssa and Missouri, has
brought to light the details of the most elaborate counterfeiting swindle with which the
United States Secret Service has had to deal
in years. Bell's scheme was in essence the old
green goods game, but it was so covered up and
surrounded with the variations he devised as to
be scarcely recognizable. These included as supposititious conspiracy on the part of high Govvernment officials, an extensive secret organization, and alleged oredentials for Bell bearing the
signature of the Secretary of State.

Bell's operations were confined principally to
the trans-Mississippi States. His-plan was tog
to one of the smaller towns and approach his
prospective victims with a show of great secreey.
He said he was James T. Swartz and contained a description of Hell. His photograph
was also attached to it. After the words "outzen of the United States "hey proved on the passport, Bell had written "and members \$25,000 to
mission under 58." In the lower corner was a
cryptographic table of letters and numbers, with
a number of cash listic characters, somewhat like
Chinese letters. Bell had two of these "commissions," one signed by W. Q. Gresham and
the other by Richard Olney, as Secretary of
State. They proved to be very convincing to
the people among whom Bell operated.

Having sof the American Knights of Mystic
Number was to roceles \$40,000 in green nears
to dispose of to his own advantage. Bell's ingenity, however, was sufficient to provide for
the email fry who hain't as much as \$4,000 to
invest. He arranged a scale of fractional
membership, at an initiation fee of \$250 and
a \$2,500 share in the "overissue." As soon as
Bell had a chapter of his order in pro



subsect for extraction closes to make the first above to compare the control of t

meet the expense, and no portion of it is defrayed from the proceeds of taxation. The city of New York borrowed \$120,000 at par at the rate York borrowed \$120,000 at par at the rate of 3 per cent. for this purpose last year, and the loan will mature in 1905. There is paid every year a certain amount of money for water rents, and this money, instead of going into the city treasury is put aside in the reserve fand or sinking fond, as it is called, and at the maturity of these bonds in 1905, \$120,000 will have been reserved to meet them, the city paying accurately from taxastion, the interest on the ton, in like manner, the dock revenues are held as a reserve fund for the payment of the dock bonds as they mature, and the city's revenue from markets goes into the sinking fund to haudate the bonds issued for the acquisition of the city's market property. The salaries and running expenses of the chief departments, however, do not come from bonds or their sale, but from taxes, and when this distinction is fully realized it will be seen that there is not one city treasury but actually two city treasuries, the receipts of one being applied to the city's running expenses, and the receipts of the other being put aside for the payment of the city's funded obligations. The chief source of revenue of the enking fund is dock rents and water rents. The former amount to about \$2,000,000 a year; the latter amount to nearly \$4,000,000. But in addition there are many odd and exceptional sources of revenue, the existence of which, it is probable, is known to very lew persons. of 3 per cent, for this purpose last year, and the existence of which, it is probable, is known to very few persons.

Taking first the revenues which go into the city treasury direct to help pay the running expenses of this big town and to reduce the biggine fishes.

On the coast the amber fish comes as far now has been the paid anonymous ing items: Conscience (money paid anonymous ly for obligations of which the city has no record) \$3.784 last year: forfeited recognizance (ball given for prisoners who disappeared), \$10.
(ball given for prisoners who disappea

and a full investigation of all the cases will shortly be made.

597; steamboat fares (collections from persons visiting incarcerated or disabled friends or relatives in public institutions on the islands in the East River, \$5.381; railroad franchises, \$43,000; street car licenses, \$33,000; sales of the City Record, \$4.034; certificates issued by the City Record, \$4.034; certificates issued by the City Record, \$4.034; certificates issued by the City to licensed plumbers, \$1.000; interest on deposits made by the County Clerk of fees paid to his office, \$173; rent of the Rockland farm in Putnam county in the Croton water shed, \$50; fees paid to the inspectors of city weights and measures, \$6.462; pipe line franchises, \$3.103; permits for temporary sheds over the sidewalks, issued under authority of the Department of Public Works, \$1.008; sale of old material by the Dock Department, \$204; proceeds of the public bound by the sale of unclaimed animals, \$34.50; proceeds of the sale of anti-toxine by the Board of Health, \$7.075; sale of dock maps and plans, \$120; intestate estates testates administered by the city, \$18.783; theatrical and concert licenses, \$30,400; penalties for street encumbrances, \$5.50, and last among such of these items as are peculiar and exceptional but not least, unclaimed salaries and wages, \$3.3,584. In addition to the dock and wharf rents and the water rents and penalties already referred to, these were some of the items of revenue of the sinking fund last year: Cab and coach licenses, \$1.400; licenses for sidewalk stands, \$1.875; licenses for sidewalk stands, \$1.875; licenses for sidewalk at the profit over expenses, of the Brooklyn Bridge, \$70.000; local gas (ax on the property owners of west Farms, \$18.22; ferry rents, \$344.00; inner collected from delinquent jurors, \$1.042; forfeited security deposit, \$2.215; railroad franchises, \$2.10; licenses for sidewalk stands, \$1.875; licenses for sidewalk stands, \$1.000; license collected by private owners to the city, \$45.471, and market rents, \$

ITALY'S FUTURE RULER.

PRINCESS HELENE OF MONTENES GRO'S CHOSEN BRIDEGROOM.

A Match Arranged by the Canr of Russia-A Long Munt for a Wife-Effects of Two Much Education on a Well-meaning Youth-The Prince of Naples an Red In.

Now that the Prince of Naples, heir to, the brone of Italy, has brought his long unsuccessful quest for a wife to a happy end by inducing the Princess Helene of Montenegro to accept him, the French press, recognizing that the emfully adapting itself to the altered condition eff affairs and adopting a more moderate tone toward the Prince and toward Iraly, It seems ready to forgive idm for the seemingly unpardonable sin of attending the Kaiser's military manceuvres in Alsace-Lorraine two years ago The official announcements and the telegrams of congratulation sent by all the courts of Em-

rope leave no doubt of the fact of the engagement, strange as it seems, though skepticism was amply justified when the first rungers of 18 were heard, by the repeated false alarms about the Prince's engagement to nearly every marriageable princess in Europe, Protestant and Catholic. The little Queen of Holland stems to be the only one whom the Prince has left untried. The marriage will connect the Montenegrin house for the first time with the eld es tablished royal houses of Western Europe, and will add splendor to the coming celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Danilovitch fam-ily's acquiring the chieftainship on the Black Mountain. The branch of the House of Savoy, now reigning in Italy, has often taken wives from families that were not royal. The present Duke of Aceta, the next in succession to the throne, is the sun of a Piedmontese nobleman's daughter. Princess Heibne is described as being tall and strikingly beautiful. She will bring a new strain of blood into the dynasties of West-

ern Europe.

To Czar Nicholas II, is given the credit of bringing about the union. The story is told that at the Moscow coronation he chaffed the Prince of Naples on his being still a bachelor, and called his attention to the beautiful daughters

of Russia's Montengrib ally. An immediate result of the alliance, it is asserted, will be the release of the Italian prisoners held by Empared Menellk of Abyssma through the mediation of Russia, and to the hopes in consequence of her loosening the ties that bind her to the Triple Alliance. The picture drawn of the future King of Italy and his education in a recent number of Le Figure by M. G. Labadie-Lagrave is an inviteresting one.

King Humbert and Queen Margaret made up their minds early that he should be thoroughly educated for the place he was to hold-termine bearing of royalty, driving out from the main entrance of the ralace with his mother, the Queen, in a slate carriage, surrounded by servants in gorgeous red livery, while soldiers presented arms and the people cheered. The cheers, it is true, were less for him than for his beautiful mother, for the Prince is no beauty, and nover half a chief's natural graces, even when he smiled. He has the marked chin and prince of the share when he smiled, the has the marked chin and prince of the share when he smiled, the has the marked chin and prince of the share when he smiled, the has the marked chin and prince of the share when he smiled, the has the marked chin and prince of the share when he smiled, the has the marked chin and prince of the share when he shall be alwest of his mather. When he was a boy the difference was very noticeable, but with age the features have grown more harmonious. While his wife and son attended to the proper representation of royalty, King Humbert him-elf, who hates court ceremony, would slip out by a side door and drive about the city, attended by a side and an attended to the proper representation of a child that is constantly acting a part and watching himself. He was brought up to well, a misfortune which he has found it very difficult to overcome. His education has been too complete, with the result that he has only half profited by it. His father misted that he should have not being his how the hall have been a simple second

NAVAL NEWS AND NOTES. Direct Action Propulsion Liquid Fuel-

Various Ordnance Matters. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In the last Navy Appropriation bill there was a provision that the Secretary of the Navy should investigate. through a Board of officers, any system that might be offered to him "for the propulsion of vessels by direct action against the water without the use of screws," with a view spe-cially to compare such a system with that of the present propeller as to displacement, use of fuel, liability to accidents, and speed endurance. There was a special reference to the use of the proposed system for torpedo heats and

coast defence vessels. The device thus indicated was one which has interested persons who procured the authorization in question, but as nothing had been heard of taking advantage of the law, the Bureau of Steam Eugineering wrote a short time ago to the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn to find out whether information had been received of a vessel so propelled comptroller's annual report. There are the venders increases collected by the Mayor's Marshall amounting to \$44,000; the Sheriff's fees, amounting to \$45,000; the County; there's fees, amounting to \$45,000; the County; there's fees, amounting to \$45,000; the County; there's fees, amounting to \$40,000; the Englister's fees, amounting to \$40,000; the Englister's fees, amounting to \$40,000. The largest collected mind at Law Department. The Countissioners of Prible Public of Marshall Law Department of Street Cleaning to and \$11,000; the Department of Street Cleaning to and the Health Department of Cleaning to and the Health Department of Street Cleaning to and the Health Department of Street Cleaning to an advance on Ang. 1, or of the sinking found, was \$1,028,000; the Street Cleaning to an advance on Ang. 1, or of the Street Cleaning to an advance on Ang. 1, or of the Street Cleaning to a street of the sinking found, was \$1,028,000; the Health Department of Street Cleaning to an advance on Ang. 1, or of the Street Cleaning to an advance of the Street Cleaning to the sinking found, was \$1,028,000; the Health Department of Street Cleaning to the sinking found, was \$1,028,000; the Health Department of Street Cleaning to the sinking such a first remained to the street of the Street Cleaning to the Street Cleani